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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
1.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 9.30
9.30	to 11.00
11.30	to 12.45 p.m.
1.00 p.m.	to 1.15
1.15	to 1.30
1.30	to 1.45
1.45	to 2.15
2.15	to 2.30
2.30	to 3.00
3.00	to 8.00

NIGHT CARS

8.50 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.30 p.m.
9.30 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m.	Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.		

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight
SUNDAYS

SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30	to 11.00
11.30	to 12.00 noon
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1.00 p.m.	to 5.30
5.30	to 6.00
6.00	to 6.30
6.30	to 8.30

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TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Through Express p.m.	No. 4 Local p.m.	No. 5 Through Express p.m.	No. 6 Local p.m.	No. 7 Through Express p.m.	No. 8 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tsi Sha Tui)	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.45	dep. 10.15	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.45	dep. 1.30	dep. 2.15	dep. 3.00
SIKIU LUNG	arr. 8.15	arr. 9.30	arr. 10.45	arr. 12.00	arr. 1.15	arr. 2.00	arr. 2.45	arr. 3.30
Sham Chun	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.45	dep. 11.00	dep. 12.15	dep. 1.30	dep. 2.15	dep. 3.00	dep. 3.45
Shingwai	dep. 8.45	dep. 10.00	dep. 11.15	dep. 12.30	dep. 1.45	dep. 2.30	dep. 3.15	dep. 4.00
Tai Po Market	dep. 9.00	dep. 10.15	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.45	dep. 2.00	dep. 2.45	dep. 3.30	dep. 4.15
Tai Po	dep. 9.15	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.45	dep. 13.00	dep. 2.15	dep. 3.00	dep. 3.45	dep. 4.30
Tsuen Wan	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.45	dep. 12.00	dep. 13.15	dep. 2.30	dep. 3.15	dep. 4.00	dep. 4.45
Kowloon	dep. 9.45	dep. 11.00	dep. 12.15	dep. 13.30	dep. 2.45	dep. 3.30	dep. 4.15	dep. 5.00

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 9 Local a.m.	No. 10 Through Express a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 12 Through Express a.m.	No. 13 Local p.m.	No. 14 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 16 Through Express p.m.
SIKIU LUNG	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.45	dep. 10.15	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.45	dep. 1.30	dep. 2.15	dep. 3.00
Sham Chun	dep. 7.45	dep. 9.00	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.45	dep. 13.00	dep. 1.45	dep. 2.30	dep. 3.15
Shingwai	dep. 8.00	dep. 9.15	dep. 10.45	dep. 12.00	dep. 13.15	dep. 2.00	dep. 2.45	dep. 3.30
Tai Po Market	dep. 8.15	dep. 9.30	dep. 11.00	dep. 12.15	dep. 13.30	dep. 2.15	dep. 3.00	dep. 3.45
Tai Po	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.45	dep. 11.15	dep. 12.30	dep. 13.45	dep. 2.30	dep. 3.15	dep. 4.00
Tsuen Wan	dep. 8.45	dep. 10.00	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.45	dep. 14.00	dep. 2.45	dep. 3.30	dep. 4.15
Kowloon	dep. 9.00	dep. 10.15	dep. 11.45	dep. 13.00	dep. 14.15	dep. 3.00	dep. 3.45	dep. 4.30

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shingwai for First-Class Passengers on Mails
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Stations	a.m.	p.m.	Stations	a.m.	p.m.
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Revised by THE MEMBERS.

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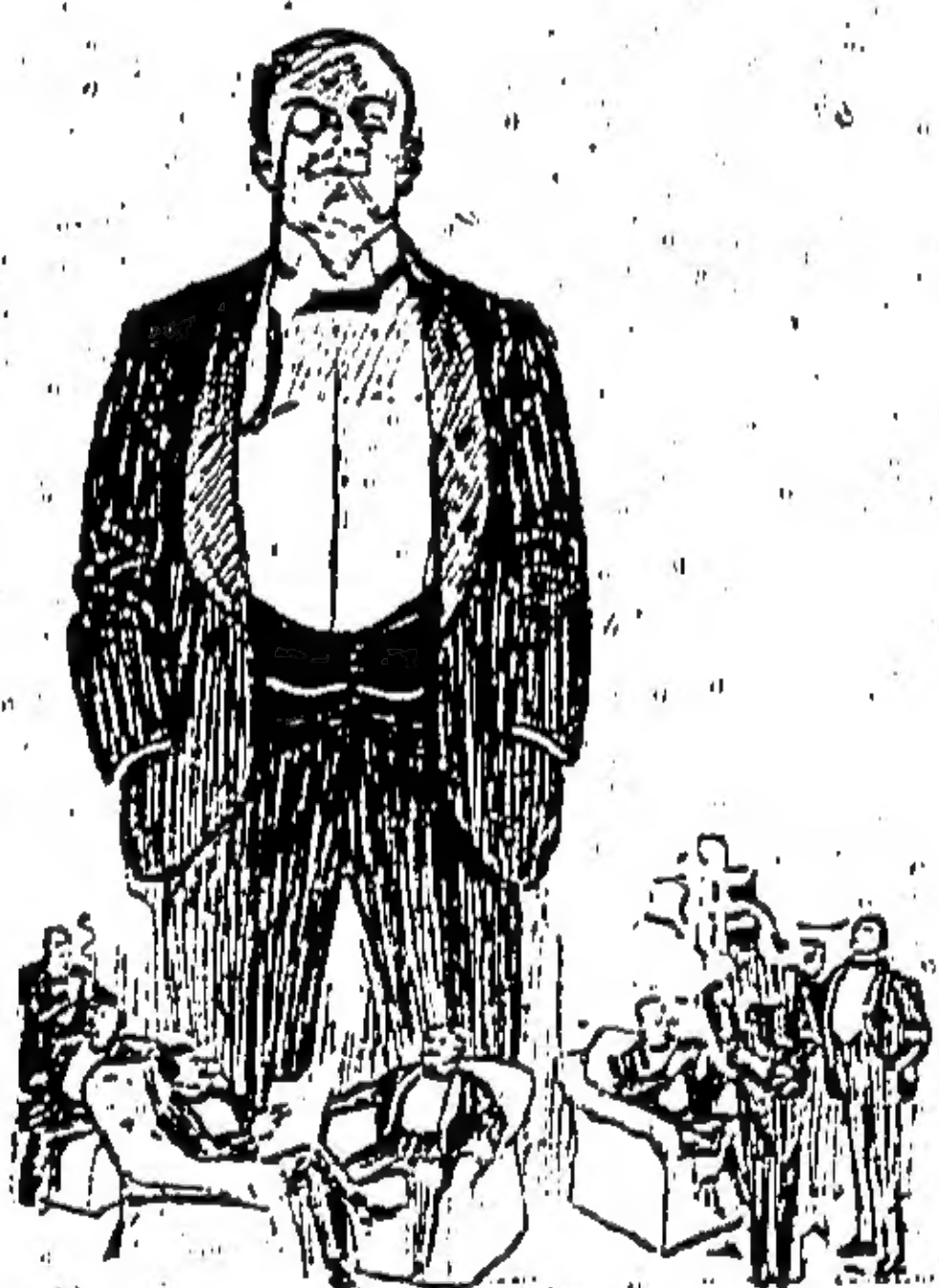
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COAL NATIONALISATION.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords on July 18th, Earl Bessy called the attention of the House to the recommendations relating to the nationalisation of the coal industry contained in the reports of the Coal Commission, and to the "disastrous effects of bureaucratic interference in trade and industry." Government departments should not be allowed to advance wages and reductions of hours perfectly irrespective of the capacity of the industry to bear it. The concessions which had been made had not improved the danger of Bolshevism. The people of this country voted overwhelmingly against Bolshevism at the last election, and they certainly did not put the present Government into power to encourage it. Our sacrifices during the war would be in vain, one victory would be a hollow one, if the trade of the country went to ruin. Unless the people came to their senses, we were in for a disaster similar to that which had befallen the Roman Empire in its last days.

The first thing the people had to realise was that wages had not to come down and not go up. The Government surrendered to the demands of the Triple Alliance six months ago was the chief cause of the trouble we had to face. There was no justification for the rise in wages at that time. No class in the country was more patriotic than the miners, and if the Government faced the question as they should have done at the time our trade and industry would not be in its present condition.

In his report Mr. Justice Sankey had observed that the present system of ownership stood condemned, and that some other system must be substituted for it. That proposition could not be justified. It was under private ownership that the output of coal in the country rose from 125,000,000 tons in 1873 to 287,000,000 tons in 1913. This development was due to private enterprise and to the willingness of capitalists to sink money in pits and expensive plant. It was also due to the enterprise of our merchants seeking markets abroad.

The system of administration sketched out by Mr. Justice Sankey for the nationalisation of the mines under national control did not commend itself to those who were experienced in mine management. There could be no divided responsibility in the pit. There must be one man responsible and one only. Mr. Justice Sankey further considered that, as the result of the war, there was a new class of men who were just as keen to serve the State as a private employer. But to run an industry during the war, irrespective of the cost of production, was a totally different thing from running one in peace time, when everything depended upon keeping down the cost of production. (Cheers.) He hoped most sincerely that the Government would not be deterred by the threats of Mr. Smillie or others from doing their duty in the view of the falling off of output the Government were certainly not justified in further reducing the hours of labour. He did not think the miners were wholly to blame for the shortage of output, as there was a shortage of mining appliances and trucks, but certainly they were partly to blame. He was against nationalisation because it would be fatal to the industry. In his opinion the remedy was to group the mines in each district. There was great value in having mines grouped together. The improved conditions for employment came from the employer, who conducted his business well and made a good profit, and it was the duty of their Lords to curb bureaucracy and see that individual enterprise was given fair play.

"A DISCREDITABLE AFFAIR." The Duke of Northumberland said it was the universal opinion of the people of the country that the Coal Commission was a most discreditable affair, and deplorable in its results. (Hear, hear.) Some cynical person had observed that the Government had acted wisely in appointing this Commission because they had given the miners' representatives sufficient rope to hang themselves. He did not say so himself, but the Government had themselves to blame for any such conclusion being drawn. It was somewhat unfortunate that one of our most eminent judges was selected as chairman of the Commission, because it gave it the appearance of a judicial inquiry, which it never was. The report involved a deception of the public at which the Government had connived. Both the executive of the Miners' Federation and the Fabian Society had ulterior aims. The ultimate purpose for which they worked was the expropriation of all land and minerals. The majority vote for the nationalisation of coal, therefore, was really a vote for the nationalisation of all private property and enterprise.

Sir J. Sankey proposed to trust to the honour of the miners and their leaders to make nationalisation a success. It was as well known to Sir J. Sankey as to everyone else that the leaders had made most solemn promises to the Government which they had been unable to bind their men to observe. Who were the miners' leaders? It is the noble Duke continued, a perfectly well-known fact that the president of the Miners' Federation was engaged in fomenting revolution during the war. We know he was engaged in forming Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils. He said, so himself. The man is perfectly sincere, but that is what he was doing. He is even now threatening direct action if certain demands are not granted. I want to know whether it is consistent with the dignity and honour of this country that we should have to depend upon the honour of this gentleman with regard to the future conduct of the most vital of all our industries. In this great crisis, it was absolutely essential that the country should have leadership. (Cheers.) If it was to have leadership it was equally essential that the Government should substitute conviction and principle for "an open mind." (Cheers.)

Lord Joicey held the view that the Coal Commission was not impartial. Every man on it had his own views regarding nationalisation, and no evidence brought before it would make much difference to their opinions. Nationalisation as shown by every Government-controlled industry, meant higher costs, higher fares, more inefficiency. He was one of those who had suffered from Government control, and he considered it would be the maddest thing for Parliament to put this industry under a Government department.

SHORT HOURS AND LOW OUTPUT. His experience of shorter hours was that it always reduced production, and he was looking for a large decrease in production when the seven and six hour-days came into force. When he discovered that America produced 170 tons per man per annum against our output of 240 tons he made inquiries, and the decision arrived at, as a consequence, was that our system was better than the American, but that the American coal-sewer worked long hours and extremely hard. In Durham to-day the minimum wage was 10s. 6d. per day plus free house and coal. The men were content with this, and did not see the necessity for working harder, a fact which accounted to some extent for the reduction in output.

Illustrating the effect of lower output upon the country's industries, the noble lord mentioned that Americans could now supply steel at 2s. to 2s. 1d. per ton cheaper than we could produce it. Unless we secured increased production to compensate for higher prices, we should suffer most seriously from the competition of America, Germany, and Japan. If we had not sufficient coal for export the freight for imports would greatly increase. If our exports of coal were reduced, exchanges would go against the country. He hoped the Government would put its foot down when the interests of a section went against the interests of the whole population.

Lord Incheape said nationalisation was nothing more nor less than syndicalism. It was proposed not in the interests of the public as a whole, but solely in the interests of a particular class. As a profit-making proposition no industry could be successfully worked by the State. Nationalisation would not be of the slightest benefit to the workers. Nationalisation was aimed at in the case of shipping. That had gone by the board. In the second place it was aimed at the mines and the railways. If these two great industries were taken over by the Government, all other industries would be in danger, and we should finish up by attempting to earn our livelihood by taking in each other's washing. The national expenditure would be at least £270,000,000 a year, but the inhabitants of the British Isles would be able to meet the charge if the Government would turn down wild-cat schemes and if the inflation caused by paper currency were got rid of. They must leave industries to work out their own salvation by freeing them from bureaucratic control. They must face a higher bank rate than 5 per cent, and prices would go down as the bank rate went up. The whole financial structure was artificial, and they must get back to sound policy.

Nationalisation of industry or Syndicalism would destroy the whole fabric on which the prosperity of the nation rested, and, if it were adopted, a generation or two would see Great Britain lowered to the position of a fourth-class Power, her magnificent trade gone, her population reduced by one-half, her resources bankrupt, and her credit extinct. If necessary, they must as patriots, in the best interests of the country and in the best interests of the working classes themselves, face the situation boldly, feeling assured that everything would eventually come right. There might be a few Bolsheviks in these islands, but they did not number more than one in a hundred thousand, and our people, both men and women, were far too sensible to be led along the path which would inevitably lead to the destruction, not only of themselves individually, but of the nation as a whole. (Hear, hear.)

A MIDDLE COURSE. Viscount Haldane said the Government served the country when it appointed the Coal Commission. The coal strike, which was only averted by a few hours, would have plunged the country into chaos and disaster. Mr. Justice Sankey did his work admirably. With regard to other matters, he neither agreed with the Duke of Northumberland's opinion of Mr. Smillie nor with Mr. Smillie's opinion of the noble duke. His complaint of the debate was that they had been discussing the wrong point. They were now living under a democracy, in a sense which was unknown a few years ago. Labour was now tremendously organised, both politically and industrially. Of course, it was all very beautiful to talk of "no surrender," but if they did not surrender, what then? If they fought the miners they might have to fight the railwaymen and the transport workers as well. What were they going to do? The coal-owners asked to be left alone, and said they could manage the miners. But they had not managed the miners. It might be that the State could not manage this industry as well as private enterprise, and he did not know whether nationalisation was practical. But there was a case for inquiry.

Referring to Sir John Sankey's belief in the existence of a new class of men who would take service with the State, the noble Viscount mentioned that there was an experimental period of three years provided for under the report, during which period these men might be trained. Could we by an adequate system of training produce men of that kind? Of spirit which would enable them to deal with an entirely new business? Sir John Sankey was as well aware as their Lordships of the disadvantages of State enterprise, but what he said was: "The situation is so grave that not one must, and both described as nationalisation, but which were in many essentials utterly unlike one another. He must say—not speaking as the mouthpiece of the Gov-

ernment, which had not come to a decision on this subject—that whatever might be their own feelings or inclinations, in this matter, it was hardly possible to doubt that there was an irresistible claim by opinion, not only in this country, but in all countries of advanced civilisation, which might result in a greater measure of public ownership and control than had existed in the past in regard to so fundamental a national asset as our coal industry.

But when he spoke of public control he wished emphatically to reiterate the suggestion that a great industrial and commercial concern could be run from Whitehall on the ordinary principles of the Civil Service. The training, experience, and whole habit of men of the Civil Service were not relevant to the conduct of industrial and commercial concerns. They had heard nothing from start to finish except the deplorable consequences of public control. Public control was apparently regarded as to a great extent responsible for the present difficulty in the coal trade. But for the public control of practically everything during the later years of the war we should have come to complete disaster. Excepting for America, this country had come through the war suffering, apart from the actual injuries of the war, and with the least general discontent. He doubted whether de-control had not been too rapid. What they had done in the war was vastly better than if they had left things to their course according to the ordinary rules of private competition.

Before the war the cost of production in the mines was increasing. The wages were increasing, and the output per head was falling off. Two or three years before the war they had one of the highest strikes in the history of this country, and it nearly brought industry to a standstill. In spite of the huge concessions made to the miners, there was not satisfaction and rest in the industry, and, at the time the war broke out, we were "kicking up another crisis." The war "laid the crisis," it did not create it. They had got to face not necessarily nationalisation, but vast changes in the system under which coal in the country was produced and distributed.

The fact was that the whole face of industry was undergoing transformation, not only in this country, but in every country in the world. The old industrial order was passing away. They had to try and lend a hand in the peaceful establishment of the new order. He believed that in the future, as in the past, there would be room for the development of private enterprise and an increasing amount of public control. The trend of modern thought and modern social development was all in favour of the greater socialisation of certain fundamental and basis industries. Coal might be one. It did not follow that even if the tendency was a right tendency it could be achieved in a day.

EXPERIMENT IN PUBLIC CONTROL. He had never been able to understand why they should not try, in the matter of the production of coal, the experiment of public working, of working under public control a certain area of mines, and seeing what the result was. If the result were a failure, the man with the open mind would not wish to go further on these lines. If it were favourable, he would expect some of their Lordships to be converted to what was very unpopular in that House at present. They should not let themselves be divided into two hostile camps. All men of goodwill should do their best to realise the intense gravity of the situation and the vast national issues at stake, and work out a solution which would bring about a better social relation between all those who were interested in the conduct of this industry.

The Marquis of Salisbury described the contrast between the English and American output of coal as most appalling. Viscount Milner thought there were some special reasons. The German output was not better than the English before the war. The Marquis of Salisbury said the Sankey report was made in a panic, and a report made in a panic was not worth the paper on which it was written. He agreed that the status of workers should be raised. They should become partners and not merely wage-earners. He believed that industry was a high duty to the State, and he shrank from seeing it degraded by those temptations and opportunities for corruption which State ownership might carry with it. The motion was by leave withdrawn.

THE ROAD TO SALVATION. Compensation for higher wages and shorter hours must be achieved in two ways: (1) by greater energy and skill on the part of the workers; (2) by latest appliances, and organisation in the production and distribution of coal, and by a more scientific use of it. This was the only real road to salvation. He believed that there was room for improvement in both these respects to an extent which would not only compensate for the recent increases, but would make the industry prosperous and a source of strength to the nation.

The debate had consisted very largely of an attack upon what was known as the system of nationalisation. There were two totally different proposals which were both described as nationalisation, but which were in many essentials utterly unlike one another. He must say—not speaking as the mouthpiece of the Gov-

ernment, which had not come to a decision on this subject—that whatever might be their own feelings or inclinations, in this matter, it was hardly possible to doubt that there was an irresistible claim by opinion, not only in this country, but in all countries of advanced civilisation, which might result in a greater measure of public ownership and control than had existed in the past in regard to so fundamental a national asset as our coal industry.

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RAMC WAR MEMORIAL FUND. The following is a further list of subscribers to the above fund:—
Per Dr. Marsh, Shanghai, £150.00
A. Stephen, Shanghai, \$5.00
Per S. W. Roberts, Weihaiwei, 25.20 and \$ 1.00
Dr. Moorhead, Fochow, 25.00
Dr. Wright, Swatow, 2.20
Colonel Humphry, R.A.M.C., 70.00
Major Harding, R.A.M.C., 20.00
Captain Monteith, R.A.M.C., 15.00
Anonymous, 50.00
Rank and file, 20.00
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Previously known, £200.50 \$ 271.00
Lodged, 134.60 3,333.47
Total, £254.10 \$ 3,604.47

The subscription-list has now been closed in Hongkong, and a sum of \$1,162.15.7 has been sent home.

(Other Local News will be found on Page 6.)

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THE RICE BILL IN COMMITTEE.
QUESTION OF REGULATIONS.
MR. ALABASTER FIGHTS FOR A PRINCIPLE.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber, at 10.30 yesterday. There were present: HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT (Hon. Mr. CLAUDE SEVERNS, C.M.G.), HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. VERNON, C.B. (General Officer Commanding Troops in China), Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.B.E. (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. H. E. FELLOWS, K.C. (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSER, O.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIDAY, O.B.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs), Hon. Mr. E. D. C. WOLFE (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAU, Hon. Mr. HO FOOK, Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER, O.B.E., Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL, Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR, Clerk of Councils.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid upon the table the Financial Minutes 52 of 1919 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid upon the table the report of the Finance Committee No. 5 and moved that it be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION ORDINANCE, 1919.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, an Ordinance to repeal the Sugar Convention Ordinance, 1904.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" clause:

"The object of this Bill is to carry out the instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the repeal of the Sugar Convention Ordinance, 1904, in view of the withdrawal of His Majesty's Government from the Brussels Sugar Convention, from the effect of which withdrawal it is to relieve both the Imperial Government and the various Colonial Administrations from their obligations under the Convention."

RESOLUTIONS ORDINANCE, 1919.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of a Bill intituled, an Ordinance to amend the law relating to judgments in criminal cases, and matters incidental or similar thereto. In doing so he said: "The object of this Bill, sir, is to simplify in this Colony the forms of judgment in criminal cases and to provide for the inclusion of the names of the members of the Bench in the judgment."

"I may inform hon. members that this Bill is framed upon the model of an Act of Parliament recently passed at Home, 5 and 6 George 5, chap. 90. We have not adopted in this Bill every provision of the Home Act inasmuch as it was considered that some few of these provisions were not applicable to the circumstances of this Colony. I think, sir, the "Objects and Reasons" sufficiently state the objects of this Bill and with the few explanatory reasons I have given may be taken as sufficient. I, therefore, beg to move the second reading of this Bill."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

The Council then went into committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

Hon. Mr. ALABASTER moved that the words after "injustice" in Clause 6, sub-section 1, of the Bill, and that the words "as to costs, and," in sub-section 5 (c) should be deleted. He remarked that the Bill had followed the English form too slavishly and the words dealing with costs were unnecessary.

The Attorney-General—The hon. member who represents the Justices of the Peace mentioned this point to me and I quite agree with him. I am quite prepared to accept the amendment.

The Colonial Secretary—It is not the fact that solicitors prosecute in criminal cases that they draw up the judgments. The Attorney-General said they do not charge any costs in the Colony for drawing up judgments.

The amendments were agreed to.

In sub-section 2, of Clause 8, the Attorney-General moved that the date of November 1st, should be inserted as that upon which the Ordinance would come into operation.

Hon. Mr. ALABASTER suggested the 9th, or the 10th, of a month as it was the practice to commit for trial not later than the 9th. The idea was to bring all the persons tried at the Sessions under one Ordinance.

The Attorney-General suggested the 12th of the month and it was agreed that the 12th, October should be inserted.

The Colonial Secretary moved that Sub-section 2 of Clause 8 should be re-numbered Clause 9 and this also was approved.

Council then resumed and the Attorney-General moved the third reading of the Bill as amended.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time.

THE RICE ORDINANCE, 1919.

The Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Bill, intituled, an Ordinance for the regulation and disposal of rice by the Hongkong Government, and for validating acts previously done. In doing so he said: "The object of this Bill is set out in detail in the "Objects and Reasons" clause. With regard to section 2, the hon. member on my left who represents the Chinese has suggested that it does not cover and validate acts done by merchants whose rice has been requisitioned and the

Attorney-General proposes to move in Committee, an amendment to meet this point. In section 4, there is a small verbal amendment. Section 7, has been changed and under it as amended, the Government may by proclamation prescribe the price for which the Government quality of rice may be sold and the maximum price at which any particular quality of rice, other than any particular quality may be sold in any particular district. This is to meet the case of the New Territories where the price fluctuates according to the market from day to day and it is the desire simply to fix a maximum price there to prevent, as far as possible, profiteering. I may say in this connection that, at the beginning of the stringency in regard to rice, the Government was able to prevent certain sales which had been arranged of New Territory rice at prices almost double those prices fixed shortly afterwards by proclamation. Recently, also, the Government found a case where a small syndicate was formed, not by rice merchants, to collect rice, probably for the purpose of smuggling into Hongkong. Steps were taken to stop them. In section 13, there is a mistake. It really amounts to a misprint. The words "liable to a fine of not less than \$500," should be "liable to a fine not exceeding \$500." Under section 14, the Governor in Council may make regulations for the registration and supervision of persons dealing in rice supplied by the Government. It is not thought likely that regulations will be necessary. If they are, they will simply lay down how the middle men must purchase rice from the wholesale dealers, how the dealers must put in a requisition to obtain rice from the Government, and how books must be kept to keep a check on the sales and so on. They will be of a very elementary nature for the control of the people selling rice."

The Attorney-General seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Attorney-General—I have an amendment to make in clause 2, on the suggestion of the hon. member on my left who represents the Chinese. It will be in similar terms to clause 4 of the Bill. I would ask that clause 2, as it now stands, should be turned into clause 2, sub-section 1, and that a sub-section 2 should be added as follows:—

"If any person shall, by obeying any requisition made under sub-section 1 of this section, have been prevented from fulfilling any contract, such person shall not be deemed to have thereby committed a breach of contract, but such contract shall be deemed to have been cancelled by such requisition, so far as its fulfilment was thereby prevented. The object of this, sir, is to prevent any question as regards acts done under the direction of some officer of the Government by a merchant prior to the passing of this Bill which might result in preventing him from fulfilling the contract entered into. The object is to indemnify the merchant accordingly. Clause 4 of the Bill only affects prior contracts where a person has acted under an order made under sub-section 1, Section 3 that is to say, an order made after the passing of this Ordinance. I am sorry, sir, that this point was mentioned to me only five minutes before I came into the Council; otherwise the clause would have been circulated to the members."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—We can postpone the passing of the Bill to-day and circulate this amendment with a view to passing the Bill next week. We can go in with the other amendments, which have already been before members and leave the Bill in Committee. Other points may occur during the week.

Hon. Mr. DODWELL. I have an amendment to move to Clause 3, which is rather important to my mind.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—If you will give it to the Attorney-General it can be circulated with the amendment proposed to Clause 2.

Hon. Mr. DODWELL—I wish to move an amendment to Clause 3 that the clause should commence with the words "During the present rice shortage and until such time as the Legislative Council shall consider necessary. Then the clause may continue 'the Governor may,' etc. I believe, sir, it is the intention of the Government that this Bill be purely an emergency one and shall be withdrawn at the very earliest moment that the situation warrants. The figures given last week by the Colonial Secretary make us realise the vast importance of the rice trade to the Colony and the amount of employment given to the Chinese by the trade. My fear is that the Bill will find its way to America and other countries which purchase their rice from Hongkong, and if there is nothing in the Bill indicating that this is an emergency measure it will make them very chary of buying from the Colony."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—The whole object of the action the Government has taken, involving an expenditure of millions of dollars, has been to maintain the prestige of the Colony and its reputation as a free enterprise, so anything that would make it clear to people elsewhere who do not realise it, would be most desirable. I do not know what the Attorney-General thinks.

Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR. I beg to second the amendment. It will be readily agreed by hon. members that it is very easy to lose trade but not so easy to get it again.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—We only took these extraordinary measures because, firstly, we had to get the rice, and secondly, we desired to retain the reputation of the Port.

In Clause 4 the Attorney-General moved the substitution of the word "prevented" for the words "rendered impossible." This was agreed to.

The Attorney-General also moved that the following clause should be substituted for Clause 7 of the Bill:—

"The Governor may from time to time and so often as occasion may require by Proclamation prescribe

(a) the price for which rice of any particular standard Government quality, as defined by section 5, (b) the maximum price for which any particular quality of rice, other than a standard Government quality,

may be sold by retail in any particular district of the Colony, and any person who in breach of any such Proclamation shall sell any such standard Government quality of rice at a price other than the price so prescribed or shall sell any such other quality of rice at a price higher than the maximum price as prescribed shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Ordinance."

Hon. Mr. HO FOOK moved that in the new clause 7 he would like to have deleted the words "in any particular district of the Colony." There was an impression that people were bound to buy rice from the Government although they might be able to get cheaper rice elsewhere.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government—I do not see how they can gather that from the wording. I do not see how the words can lead anyone to suppose that they must buy Government rice. The object is to enable the Government to fix in any particular district the maximum price for any quality sold other than the standard Government quality.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAU. What the Chinese want to know is whether it is compulsory to buy Government rice. There is a rumour that this Bill will compel people to buy dear rice. The price of rice is going down.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government—It is not so. In framing the words of a Bill we cannot listen to every idle rumour. We give them the English language as clearly as we can compose it and they must have it translated.

Mr. HO FOOK. As long as it is clear that people may buy from whom they like, I am satisfied.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government—Certainly. It is in their discretion. There are no restrictions. We have not reached that stage.

The amendment was then dropped.

The Attorney-General moved that the words "not exceeding" should be substituted for "not less than" in the penalty clause. This was agreed to.

Clause 11 read: "It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to make regulations for the registration and supervision of persons dealing in rice supplied by the Government."

Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER moved that after the word "regulations" should be added the words "and such regulations should be submitted for the confirmation of the Legislative Council," remarking that no case had been made out for depriving the Legislative Council of its power to consider, approve and criticise proposed legislation.

The Colonial Secretary—I would point out that these regulations, as far as we can see, are very trivial in character. It is somewhat like a business concern. If for instance, a bank makes some regulation regarding the short initialing checks, these need not be submitted to a meeting of shareholders.

Hon. Mr. ALABASTER—The shareholders should not be asked to surrender their rights if they want to see them.

The Colonial Secretary—I think their details of management should be left to the manager. In this case the Governor in Council.

The Colonial Secretary then read certain details to which the regulations might refer.

Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER—There is nothing in the clause as it now stands to prevent regulations of the widest possible scope being made. It is not to check such regulations as have been read that I wish this amendment passed, but to control the type of regulations that are made.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government—The hon. member realises that if this is agreed to we shall have to call a meeting of the Legislative Council every day to allow this act to come into force.

Hon. Mr. DODWELL—It is necessary to call a meeting of the Council!

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government—Supposing we held under regulations of this ordinance and the Council refused to confirm the regulations afterwards.

Hon. Mr. DODWELL—It is very easy to send round to the unofficial members the Government. I think that will be done. After circulating to unofficial members, if we want to proceed our action would not be validated unless it came before a meeting of the Council.

The Colonial Secretary—I do not think there will be any rules.

Hon. Mr. ALABASTER—If there are no rules I propose that the clause be deleted altogether. I am fighting for a principle.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—I realise that. You told us so the other day. It is a principle with which I have every sympathy really.

Hon. Mr. DODWELL—Would it meet the case if the words were inserted that the regulations should be submitted to the Legislative Council at the earliest possible moment without prejudice to the validity of anything done under them.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—That would not fulfil what is desired.

Hon. Mr. ALABASTER—I am willing to make the concession if the hon. member makes his amendment "at the next meeting of the Legislative Council."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—That might be a long while.

Hon. Mr. ALABASTER—I should prefer the amendment as I proposed it originally.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—I think we might have to make regulations at very short notice and it might be very inconvenient to summon a meeting of the Council. The Bill may be left in Committee, adding the amendment to the original draft, so that it may be considered with the amendments to Clauses 2 and 3 at the next meeting.

The Attorney-General—asked whether it would meet the case if words were added that the regulations made shall be

valid unless disapproved by the Legislative Council.

Hon. Mr. ALABASTER—If they are not submitted how can we know. They must be brought up.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—They will be published.

Hon. Mr. ALABASTER—Then we shall have to bring forward motions.

The Bill was then left in Committee for the amendments to Clauses 2, 3 and 14 to be considered at the next meeting of the Council.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Colonial Secretary moved the third reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to authorize the appropriation of a supplementary sum of five million four hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-seven dollars and sixty-three cents to defray the charges of the year 1919." He reported that the Bill had been considered in the Finance Committee and had been approved without amendment.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded and the Bill was read a third time and passed. Council then adjourned until next Thursday.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

SECONDARY STONES.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of three hundred dollars (\$300) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, (23) Secondary Stones.

The Chairman—The vote is for \$1,000 but more boundary stones have been required than was anticipated.

The vote was agreed to.

POLICE AND PRISON DEPARTMENTS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of sixteen thousand, four hundred dollars (\$16,400) in aid of the following votes:

Police and Prison Departments, C.—

Subsistence of Prisoners \$14,000.00

Light 2,400.00

Total \$16,400.00

The Chairman—The vote for the subsistence of prisoners is \$14,000 and this is mainly for increased cost of rice. The charge for light is largely due to the increased cost of gas.

The vote was agreed to.

COMPENSATION AND RESUMPTION AT KOWLOON.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of four thousand, five hundred dollars (\$4,500) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Public Health and Building, Ordinance, 1904, (28) Compensation and Resumption.

The Chairman—This is for the resumption of a lot which lies across the continuation of Coronation Road.

Hon. Mr. ALABASTER—When will the road be completed?

The Chairman—The Public Works. There is no authority to proceed with the work at present. I presume provision will be made in next year's estimates.

The Chairman—The Government regard the matter as urgent.

Hon. Mr. ALABASTER—Will provision be made in these coming estimates.

The Chairman—Indubitably.

The vote was agreed to.

FIRE BRIGADE.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) in aid of the following votes:

Police and Prison Departments, B.—Fire Brigade, other charges—

Repairs to engines and plant \$1,500.00

Stores 1,500.00

Total \$3,000.00

The Chairman—The engines and plant cost \$2,000 and they now have two motor land engines and a motor ambulance looked after by the Fire Brigade. With regard to the stores, the vote is \$7,200. Further stores are required. In both votes the estimates were made under war conditions and were cut down as far as possible.

The vote was agreed to.

FIXING OF YEAR ROAD.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of twenty-six thousand dollars (\$26,000) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Communications, (41) Roads: (c) Metalling and tarring portion of Fanling to Castle Peak Road (5 miles).

The Chairman—It is the intention to proceed at once with the surfacing of the road out to Castle Peak. The average cost works out at \$7,000 a mile. The vote is to expedite the work this year.

Hon. Mr. DODWELL—Does it include the road to the station?

The Chairman—No. The road has not had sufficient time to settle. The vote was agreed to.

STEAMSHIP MOORINGS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of four thousand, three hundred dollars (\$4,300) in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, A.—Harbour Office, other charges, raising and renewing moorings of ocean steamships.

The Chairman—The vote is \$10,700. Many of the buoys are old and heavy repairs are required. Expenditure was cut down for war reasons. Now it is possible to get the work properly done.

The vote was agreed to.

MARRIED POLICE QUARTERS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of three thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars (\$3,250) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Buildings, Conversion of Berlin Mission Foundling House into Married Police Quarters.

The Chairman—As hon. members know, the children from this house have been taken care of by British Missionary Societies. The building is not at present required, and is being used temporarily as quarters.

Hon. Mr. ALABASTER—I hope the title will not be retained for the Police married quarters.

The Colonial Secretary—No.

The vote was agreed to.

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Head Office: No. 47 & 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1223 & 2224.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 2285.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "Hingwah."

Wm Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

SALE! SALE!

NOW ON
IN OUR
GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT
ONLY.

We are offering all slightly
soiled and surplus goods at

BARGAIN PRICES:

Boots & Shoes \$ 9.75 Ties 50 cts, \$1.00
Socks (Wool) \$ 1.00 Garters 25 cts
Raincoat \$17.50 Hand Bags \$3.75
Overcoats \$ 9.75 etc., etc., etc.

SEE WINDOWS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE SECOND AQUATIC NIGHT
FETE will be held at the V.R.C.
on SATURDAY EVENING, 6th inst.,
at 9 P.M. sharp (weather permitting).

The events open to non-members will be:
Running Header.
Ladies Race 2 Lengths Handicap.
Girls Race 2 Lengths Handicap.
Boys Race 2 Lengths Handicap.

All post entries.
Admission, non-members \$1.00. Mem-
bers, Ladies, Sailors and Soldiers in
uniform 50 cents.

A String Band will be in attendance.
R. H. B. MITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary. [1211]

TO LET.

VERY Nice Furnished Apartments with
board, in Upper Levels.
Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1208]

FOR SALE.

RACING yacht "BOLLA" of the
"Handicap Class" Winner of Com-
modore's Cup last year and second in
Championship.
Apply to—
P. C. POTTS,
11, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, September 4th, 1919. [1209]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

SS. "VENEZUELA" VOY 13-OUT.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,
JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND
MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived
from the above-mentioned Ports,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed
that their Cargo will be landed at the
risk into the Godowns and/or extra Ham-
dons Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at
Consignee's risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
that they must produce an Import Permit, signed by
the Superintendent of Imports and Exports,
Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be
countered.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined on Sept. 8th, at 10 A.M., and Sept.
11th, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month
of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining
undelivered after Sept. 11th, will be subject
to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
Consignees are requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for counter-signature
immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, September 4th, 1919. [1210]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE.

THE Steamship
"KUMSANG".

having arrived from the above ports
Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra
Hamdons Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,
and stored at the Wharves delivery may be
obtained.

Goods not cleared by Sept. 7th, will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be
presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise
they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, September 1st, 1919. [1199]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"ELPENOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be
discharged into Holy's Wharf, Kowloon, where
it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo
will be ready for delivery from Godown on
and after September 4th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays
between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon
within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after Sept. 10th, will
be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the undersigned on or before
Sept. 14th, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 3rd, 1919. [1207]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the Members of the
Hongkong Club will be held in the
Club House on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER
8th, 1919, at 5.30 P.M.

Business:—As posted in the Hall of the
Club.

By Order,
E. DES VEAUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1919. [1172]

NATIONAL BONDS OF THE
3RD, 4TH AND 5TH YEARS OF
THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
Repayment of Drawn Bonds and
payment of interest Coupons will henceforth
be made in Hongkong Notes at Current
Rates, for the equivalent of the face value of
said Bonds and Coupons.

For the BANK OF CHINA,
TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, September 1st, 1919. [1192]

G. R.
IN THE MATTER of the Trading with
the Enemy Ordinances, 1914 to
1918.

THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY
PROPERTY, Hongkong, has for sale
by Private Tender the following number of
shares in the undertaking of the Hongkong
and Wharfedale Dock Company, Limited,
namely, 233 (Two Hundred and Thirty-
Three) Ordinary Shares in respect of the Capital of
the said Company as existing prior to its
increase in 1915 and 27 (Twenty-seven)
Ordinary Shares (being the rights in respect
of the said 230 Shares) in respect of the
Capital of the Company as increased in
1915.

Tenders for the above will be received up
to and including the 10th day of September,
1919.

Particulars, Forms of Tender and Conditions
may be obtained from the CUSTODIAN
OF ENEMY PROPERTY, Hongkong, at the
Treasury, Hongkong, or from Messrs.
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARRISON,
Solicitors, 1, Des Vaux Road Central, Hong-
kong.

By Order,
G. M. MESSER,
Custodian of Enemy Property,
Hongkong. [1184]

G. R.
NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of
those of Chinese race desiring to leave
the Colony for places other than Canton,
West River or Macao should apply in person
for permission to do so at the PASS
OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M.
to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or Identification papers.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
are required to register themselves under the
REGISTRATION OF PERSONS
ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration, giving the parti-
culars required, may be obtained at the
G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine
not exceeding \$50.

40

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.
Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads.
Tel. 212.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway
station. This Hotel has just been
completely renovated and refurnished is
now up-to-date in every respect and under
English Management.

Cuisine, under personal supervision of the
Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS,
TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangement for Families on
Application to—
J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietor. [910]

THE PENINSULAR AND
ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for
Batavia, American, Continental,
and South African Ports.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer
"DUNEBA" Mail, will be
despatched from this port about SEPTEMBER
7th, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports.
Passenger accommodation in the connecting
vessel, if available, secured before departure
from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France
and London (under arrangement) will be
conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to
Bombay and there transhipped to the
on-carriage Steamer for Marseilles and
London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until
8 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.
Apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Post Box 112,
2, Des Vaux Road Central.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

the undersigned of No. 31, Wing Lok
Street, Victoria in the Colony of
Hongkong hereby give notice that in con-
sequence of an agreement with the Vendor,
I have applied to the Board of Trade under
section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act,
1894, in respect of the ship "S. S. SANG" or
London, official number 106773 of gross
tonnage 2790 tons, register tonnage 1778
tons, heretofore owned by The Indo-China
Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., for permission
to change her name to "S. S. APOEY" and to
have her registered in the new name as the
Port of Hongkong as owned by THE LAR
HINO STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Any objections to the proposed change of
name must be sent to the Registrar of
Shipping at Hongkong within seven days
from the appearance of this advertisement.
Date at Hongkong this 4th day of Sept. 1919.
LI KOON CHUN,
Managing Director
of LAR HINO S.S. CO., LTD.
[1204]

ANGLO-FRENCH SCHOOL
CAUSEWAY BAY.

SCHOOL will re-open on Monday,
September 8th, at 9 A.M.
THE HEADMISTRESS.
[1204]

WANTED

FIRST-CLASS—12 Bore—Sporting gun.
Apply—
Box 885,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1186]

TO LET.

PART of Ground Floor.
10, Des Vaux Road Central.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
[1103]

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAR, 4-Roomed House
at the Peak.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING
[1202]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.
18, MOUSSON-HILL ROAD.
[11]

WAI KEE

FLAG AND SAILMAKER.
No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central,
"Top Floor,"
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1532. [76]

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2323

FAVOURABLE with instructions from
The Concerned.

will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW
(SATURDAY), September 6th, 1919,
at 3.30 P.M.,
at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central
(Old Post Office Building).

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Comprising:—

Chesterfield Couch and Arm-Chairs, Black-
wood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads,
Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs,
Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered
Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chairs,
Reclined Mirror, Wardrobes, Pictures,
Curtains, Bed Sheets, Crochets, Glasses,
Ornaments, Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dining
Wagon, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware,
Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking
Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric boards
and a long line of Sundries.

Also
1 BEAUTIFUL POINTER (BITCH) liver
and white, 13 months old, and 1 pure
fox-terrier dog, 18 months old.

The above are being sold through owner
leaving the Colony.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, September 1st, 1919. [1248]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE following Cargo is lying at Kowloon
Godowns and Consignees are requested
to take immediate delivery otherwise the
said cargo will be sold to defray storage
charges:—

3-1 C/- Brandy Sample, arrived
per s.s. "NINA" 6/2/14 from
London. Consignee Mr. L.
H. Goh.

1/8-8 C/S Freezing Machine
arrived per s.s. "MAIZA"

21/7/14 from London.

ELLIS 105/10-8 bales Periodicals, arrived
per s.s. "MOORAT" 6/2/14 from
London. Consignees Messrs. Ellis Bros.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hongkong, September 2nd, 1919. [1203]

INTIMATION



DEWAR'S

WHITE

LABEL

FINEST SCOTCH

WHISKY

OF

GREAT AGE.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 618.

[12]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 102, Des Vaux Road, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.4.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 1TH, 1919.

VIS UNITA FORTIOR.

Our only difficulty in replying to the
letter that appeared in our issue of yester-
day from Mr. B. L. Frost is that of
exposing its many inaccuracies within a
reasonable compass. Our correspondent
complains that the resolution which the
Committee of the Constitutional Reform
Association "wished to be passed" by the
public meeting held at the Theatre Royal
on January 9th was "cut and dried." If
he means by that that it was prepared
beforehand, and not spontaneous, we
agree, but we fail to see that it furnishes
any ground for adverse criticism. It
would surely be very unbusiness-like to
call the public together without having
some definite proposal to put before them;
to wait, as it were, for the spirit to move
them, and then to endeavour to frame on
the spot a well-balanced scheme of reform
out of the discursive and conflicting re-
marks that might be offered. The
absurdity of such a proceeding is self-
evident. If, on the other hand, Mr.
Frost intends to imply that the Commit-
tee hatched a plot in secret and sprang
it on the meeting we can only assume that
his memory is hopelessly at fault or that
he suffers from mental astigmatism.

Three weeks before the date of the public
meeting a series of tentative proposals
were sent to the Press with the
avowed object of eliciting expressions of
opinion, and as a consequence of the
criticism thus evoked, important modifi-
cations were introduced in the final draft
which appeared in our columns on
January 9th. Originally it was sought to
obtain an unofficial majority of one in
the Legislative Council by reducing the
number of officials from eight to seven
and increasing the unofficials from six to
eight. Of these eight, two were to be
nominated, as hitherto, by the Governor
from amongst the Chinese community,
while of the other six two were to be

elected by the Hongkong General Cham-
ber of Commerce, one by the Justices of
the Peace, and three (one of whom was to
be of Portuguese race) by the Sanitary
Board electorate. At the time we fore-
told that the proposal to double the
representation of the Chamber of Com-
merce was "likely to meet with strong
opposition," seeing that the members of
that body must play an important part in
the other elections. We urged, further,
that, for reasons very similar to those
which we have advanced against the
separate representation of Kowloon, it
was neither necessary nor desirable to
insist that one of the three popularly
elected candidates must be of Portuguese
extraction. We argued that if the demand
were enforced it ought to be accom-
panied by the condition that the other
two members should always be British,
and we pointed out that the proposed
electorate was "not restricted even to
British subjects, though we hope it will
be, for we cannot recall any nation which
permits foreigners to take part in the
selection of its Government." In the
final draft the number of unofficial mem-
bers was increased from eight to nine, in
order to meet the wishes of the Chinese
community for another representative,
and the idea of reducing the official vote
was abandoned. While the proviso was
retained that one of the three members
which the general community were to
return should be of Portuguese race, the
stipulation was added that the other two
should be of British race. Again,
although the Sanitary Board electorate
was retained, the right to vote was limited
to British subjects. We thus won two of
our four points, and the third was scored
at the meeting. How, in the face of these
facts, can anyone pretend that the
Committee "cloaked their designs in
order to achieve their object by stifling
discussion?"

It will be found equally difficult to
substantiate the suggestion that the meet-
ing was tricked into passing a resolution
of which it did not approve. If it were
true, it would be a reflection upon the
intelligence of the community and a
powerful argument against popular re-
presentation. Mr. Frost appears to
base his allegation upon the fact that Mr.
McGuigan's amendment depriving the
Chamber of Commerce and the Justices
of the Peace of special representation
was not put to the vote. Evidently he is
ignorant of the rules governing the con-
duct of meetings. The further amend-
ment moved by the Editor of this news-
paper in favour of transferring to the
general electorate the additional seat
which it was proposed to give to the Cham-
ber of Commerce was put to the meeting
in its proper order and, thanks to the
able advocacy of the Hon. Mr. C. G.
ALABASTER, was carried by a large
majority. On being submitted subse-
quently as a substantive resolution it
was agreed to unanimously. Mani-
festly it would be absurd to pass two
conflicting resolutions. Those who, like
Mr. Frost, preferred Mr. McGuigan's
amendment presumably voted against the
further amendment and, if they had been
in a majority, would have had their way.
They had two opportunities of offering
opposition and, if they failed to seize
either, the less they say about it now the
better. We refuse to believe that Mr.
Frost and those who think with him are
such simpletons as they would have us
believe.

From the foregoing it will be clear, we
think, that the resolution was not our
own, as Mr. Frost alleges, but that of
the meeting. Except for one alteration
designed to give the public a greater
voice in the management of their affairs
and to find a way out of the difficulty
which Mr. McGuigan's unexpected
amendment had created, the resolu-
tion carried was that framed by the
Committee after receiving sug-
gestions from various quarters. Con-
sequently, Mr. Frost's attempt to
impale us on the horns of a dilemma by
pointing to the sectional representation,
which it accorded to different interests
and which it accorded to different inter-
ests, fails. Mr. Frost, on the other hand,
exposes the weakness of his own case by
justifying it by precedents which he con-
demns. We do not pretend that we re-
gard the scheme as perfect, but we believe
that it represents as good a compromise
as could be effected between divergent
ideas and that it can claim to command a
greater measure of common consent than
any alternative which has been suggested.
It does not follow, however, that if
we have had to make some conces-
sions in matters of detail for the purpose
of securing a general measure of agree-
ment upon essential principles we ought

necessarily to welcome further sacrifices
of a similar nature. The point that Mr.
Frost does not seem to realise is that
the meeting at the Theatre Royal was
not empowered to draw up a new Consti-
tution. If it had been, we could have
each fought for our own ideas with all
the tenacity of which we were capable.
Unfortunately, however, the purpose of
the gathering was merely to for-
ward a humble petition to the Secre-
tary of State asking for a change
from the present regime and indicating
the form it should take. In view of the
opposition that was inevitable from cer-
tain quarters it was a *sine qua non* that
there should be as close an approach to
unanimity as possible. If Mr. Mc-
Guigan's amendment had been carried it
would have killed the movement for Con-
stitutional Reform; as it is, it has been
held up as a bogey to frighten the timid.
The Chairman and Vice-Chairman, as the
chosen representatives of the Chamber of
Commerce and the Justices of the Peace,
respectively, would have been obliged to
resign, and it is probable that most, if
not all, of the Committee would have fol-
lowed their example. Does Mr. Frost
believe that he and Mr. McGuigan could
have accomplished anything useful in the
face of the opposition of the Government,
the vested interests, the Chamber of
Commerce, and the Justices of the Peace? Co-
operation is essential to success and it
cannot be assured without give-and-take.
Some must concede more than they like
while others must be prepared to accept
less than they desire. A pull-baker-pull-
devil policy will lead nowhere. The
people who are constantly bickering are
the worst enemies of any cause which has
the misfortune to number them amongst
its adherents. They dishearten their
friends and encourage their foes. There
are two of Aesop's fables which some of
our friends would do well to remember.

One has reference to a handle of sticks
and the other to a race between a hare
and a tortoise. If Mr. Frost has no
interest in Constitutional Reform we
cannot understand why he is not con-
tent with the representation which Kow-
loon already possesses, by numbering a
member of the Government amongst its
residents. If, on the other hand, Mr.
Frost really desires a greater measure of
popular control he should refrain from
"putting a spoke in the wheel" of those
who are working to obtain it.

Major M. W. Buck, and Mr. K. Bray-
hay, of Hongkong University, returned
to the Colony yesterday on the s.s. "Hina."

Seventeen cases (5 deaths) of gastro-
enteritis, 1 case (1 death) of cholera, and
1 case of enteric fever were reported in
the Colony on Wednesday.

The death was announced, on July 21st,
of William Shearer Barclay, chief marine
engineer, 54 Gibson Street, Hill Road,
Glasgow, late of Hongkong.

The Bangkok Government Gazette of
August 25th states that H.M. the King
of Siam has conferred the 2nd Class of
the Order of the Crown of Siam on Sir
C. P. Chatter, Consul-General for Siam
at Hongkong.

A recent London Gazette announces
that Lieut-Colonel H. W. Iles, D.S.O.,
R.G.A., recently commanding the Royal
Artillery in this Command, and also, for
a time, General Staff Officer, retired on
retired pay on May 31st, 1919.

A fire-engine, while out for a practice
run yesterday evening at a speed estimat-
ed at between 20 and 30 miles an hour
along Queen's Road Central, ran into
and badly damaged a ricksha placed at
the edge of the road near the Astor House
Hotel. The ricksha was stationary, the
last of a long queue.

At the Club Lusitano, last night, Pro-
fessor Sklarewski, the gifted Russian vir-
tuoso, gave a pianoforte recital to a
large and appreciative audience. The
performance was promoted by Mr. M. J.
Danenberg, and was under the patronage
of the Portuguese Consul, Mr. E. V. M.
R. de Sousa. Favourite selections from
the works of the famous composers—
Beethoven, Chopin, Granados, Rubinstein,
Borodine, and Liszt—were interpreted in
a masterly manner and evoked the rap-
turous applause of those present.

Extensive alterations are being carried
out at the Hongkong Hotel. It has be-
come increasingly evident during the past
few months that the accommodation in
the lounge is being severely taxed, and
therefore Mr. Taggart has decided to in-
crease the accommodation by taking down
the walls on two sides of the present
smoking room, and converting that por-
tion of the building into an attractive ex-
tension of the present lounge. The smok-
ing-room is being moved to where, until
recently, the public bar was placed. The
entrance to the public-bar from Des Vaux
Road is being closed, and the entrance to
the new smoking-room will be from the
main corridor.

GERMANY BREAKS TREATY TERMS:

FRESH TERRITORIAL OCCUPATION THREATENED.

MINERS WANT FULL NATIONALISATION.

REDUCTIONS IN NAVAL EXPENDITURE FORECASTED.

ARMENIA'S PITIABLE PLIGHT.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARMENIA'S PLIGHT.

AFTERMATH OF BRITISH WITHDRAWAL.

London, September 3rd.
Responsible authorities in Armenia continue to emphasise the exceedingly grave situation that must follow the withdrawal of British troops.

There are conclusive indications that as soon as the withdrawal occurs, the Armenians will be attacked from the east, south, and west by the Tartars, Kurds and Turks, who are likely to form a combined force under Turkish officers.

The Kurds and Tartars are already moving towards Erivan, the Armenian capital, in readiness to strike when the Armenians are left defenceless.

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

SEVERAL NEW APPOINTMENTS.

London, September 3rd.
The following diplomatic appointments have been made:—

The Rt. Hon. Sir George William Buchanan, recently Ambassador at Petrograd, to be Ambassador at Rome.

Sir Esmé William Howard, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Sweden, to be Ambassador at Madrid.

Sir Charles Alban Young, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador, to be Minister to Serbia.

Sir Ronald William Graham, Assistant Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, to be Minister to Holland.

Sir Horace George Montagu Rumbold, British Minister to Switzerland, to be Minister to Poland.

The Hon. Theophilus William Odo Villiers Russell, Diplomatic Secretary to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to be Minister to Switzerland.

Mr. Colville Adrian de Rupe Barclay, Counsellor of the Embassy at Washington, to be Minister to Sweden.

Lord Acton, Consul General at Zurich, to be Minister to Finland.

Sir George Russell Clerk, Acting Counsellor of the Embassy at Constantinople, to be British Minister to Czechoslovakia.

THE "HAMPSHIRE COAST" MYSTERY.

NO CONTRABAND CARGO FOUND.

London, September 3rd.
A careful search by the Customs, Police and Military authorities on the Hampshire Coast, which was recently arrested on the high seas and taken to Cork, under the suspicion that she was carrying arms, has, up to the present, not revealed anything contraband.

AMERICAN TRADE.

SIX MONTHS' SUPPLY OF GERMAN DYES.

Washington, September 3rd.
The War Trade Board has issued an order allowing the importation of a six months' supply of dyes from Germany for American manufacturers.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ONE LONG, CHEERFUL FESTIVAL AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, September 3rd.
The Prince of Wales, with the Mayor, motored through 40 miles of decorated streets in the City and environs, amid waving of flags, hand-clapping, cheering and bell-ringing. They traversed the poorest as well as the richest quarters. It was one long, cheerful festival.

CONSOLIDATING PEACE FRANCE'S EVER PRESENT DANGER.

Paris, September 3rd.
In the Chamber, when the Peace Treaty was being discussed, M. Tardieu disclosed the fact that France, in February, last, proposed that Germany's geographical frontier be fixed on the Rhine.

He said that President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George recognised the justice of this request, but, instead of granting France occupation of the left bank of the Rhine, they promised immediate help in the event of German aggression.

France appreciated this offer, which was unique in history. M. Tardieu expressed the opinion that the British Army—if its services were required—would not arrive too late, as the German Army would be unable to conceal its preparations.

M. Tardieu dwelt on the prodigious strength of Great Britain and her admirable Dominions, as well as of the United States. He concluded by emphasising that France had no designs on hegemony.

NEW ZEALAND RATIFIES THE TREATY.

Wellington, September 3rd.
Both Houses of Legislature, with acclamation, passed the resolution introduced by the Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey for the ratification of the Peace Treaty.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, September 2nd.
Silver is quoted at 61d. spot and 60d. forward. The market is firm, with buyers.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

THE PROBABLE REDUCTIONS.

London, September 3rd.
The Daily Mail forecasts Mr. Walter Long's reductions in the Navy. It says that he will probably try to reduce the expenditure to £70,000,000 which is reckoned as equivalent to the pre-war expenditure of £84,000,000 at present prices.

The personnel will probably be reduced to pre-war numbers, but the greatest saving will be in ships. Only the battleships, battle-cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers and submarines will be retained. All the others will be ruthlessly scrapped. No new ships will be built in the immediate future. Hence, there will be fewer ships than before the war, but all will have greater speed and gun power.

No Admiralty Dockyards will be closed, as there are vast arrears of repairs, and the yards will be kept ready for any building emergency.

REPRESENTATIVE VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT OF "WASTE."

London, September 2nd.
Interviewed by the Evening Standard on Lord Fisher's views in regard to the cutting down of naval expenditure, Admiral Sir Percy Scott says that the day of the £24,000,000 battleship is over. Such money could be better used for the Air Service.

Commander Carlson Bellairs, after saying that much needless naval expenditure originated in Lord Fisher's policies, declared that the whole case which led to the increased naval armaments, namely, the "North Sea outlook" is now finished.

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge said:— "Of course the German menace has disappeared but our experience in the war has taught us the extreme importance of the Empire keeping up a very respectable naval force. In any great reduction of expenditure we must go cautiously."

A well-known naval critic, who preferred to be anonymous, said: "You cannot reduce with safety."

NATIONALISATION OF MINES.

MINERS' EXECUTIVE DECISIONS.

London, September 2nd.

The Miners' Executive has decided:—
Firstly, to recommend their delegates at the meeting to-morrow, to reject the Government's offer to deal with the collieries by the purchase of mineral rights;

Secondly, to press for full nationalisation;

Thirdly, to invite the Trade Union Congress to support the miners' demands;

An official statement says it is not proposed, at present, to use industrial pressure to secure these ends.

GERMANY BREAKS TREATY TERMS.

MORE ALLIED OCCUPATION THREATENED.

Paris, September 2nd.

The Supreme Council is sending a very vigorous note to Germany pointing out that the new German Constitution, which provides for Austrian representation on the Imperial Council, contravenes the Peace Treaty, which prohibits Germany from interfering in Austrian affairs.

The Supreme Council requests the rescission of this objectionable provision within a fortnight. Otherwise, the Allies will be compelled to carry out fresh territorial occupations on the Rhine.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE.

THE PREMIER DEFENDS GOVERNMENT POLICY.

London, September 2nd.

Mr. Lloyd George has telephoned from France that the statement in a Sunday paper by Lord Rothermere, who threw the whole blame for Government expenditure on Mr. Bonar Law and his Conservative colleagues, is grossly unfair.

The Premier says that it is most mischievous to blame any particular members of the Government.

The high expenditure this year is mainly due to the impossibility to complete demobilisation until peace is established on all fronts. It would have been folly to throw away the fruits of our great national sacrifice by premature disarmament.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

BRITISH DESTROYER "VICTORIA" TORPEDOED.

London, September 2nd.

The new British destroyer Victoria was torpedoed in the Baltic. She sank in five minutes. Eight persons are believed to have been drowned.

[The Victoria was built by Messrs. Swan, Hunter & Co., and completed in 1918. She was 300 feet in length, with 20ft. 6 inch beam, and a displacement of from 1,275 tons to 1,320 tons. She could attain a speed of 34 knots, and had 4 four inch guns, 1 3 inch gun, and 4 torpedo tubes.]

BOLSHEVISTS WANT PEACE WITH LITHUANIA.

Copenhagen, September 2nd.

The Lithuanian Legation announces that the Bolsheviks on the Lithuanian front are surrounded, and are offering to make peace with Lithuania.

The Lithuanians are advancing on Vilna and are approaching the Polish frontier.

COAL FROM GERMANY.

ALLIES AGREE TO THE REDUCED RATE.

Copenhagen, September 2nd.

A German official statement says that the Allies have agreed to accept delivery of coal at the reduced rate, during the ensuing six months, of 20,000,000 tons annually instead of 43,000,000 as laid down in the Peace Treaty.

If the total German production exceeds the present figure of 106,000,000 tons annually, 50 per cent. of the extra production, up to 128,000,000 tons and 50 per cent. of any extra beyond that, will be deliverable to the Allies, up to 43,000,000 tons.

If the present rate of production falls, the Allies will examine the situation.

The afore-mentioned basis is only valid if the deliveries are immediately begun, which the German Government is resolved to do.

THE FATE OF SYRIA.

FRENCH MAINTENANCE OF HER RIGHTS.

Paris, September 2nd.

A Havas message says:—
The French papers state that France has shown herself disinterested, up to the extreme limit, in regard to the Syrian question. All France stands behind the French Government for the maintenance of her rights.

The French Government, in an official Note, characterises as "completely inexact" the statement that in arresting Emir Said, the Syrian chief, the British authorities in Syria had the approval of the French High Commissioner at Beirut.

The French papers, commenting on the incident, state that it was an act of irresponsible colonial circles, and was not done in consequence of orders issued by the Government.

THE PARTITION OF THRACE.

TERRITORIAL COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Paris, September 3rd.

At the Supreme Council, the Territorial Commission recommended that Greek troops should occupy Western Thrace and a force of British, French, and Italian troops should occupy Central and Eastern Thrace, as the United States has agreed to this. Steps will doubtless be taken.

The question of the partition of Thrace is still under examination.

It is considered that an arrangement will be reached by which Bulgaria will be guaranteed access to the Aegean Sea at Dedeagatch.

DEVASTATED FRANCE.

GERMAN PRISONERS BEING REPLACED.

Paris, September 2nd.

A Havas message says:—
The French Government is taking steps to replace, by an army of French, British and Allied workmen, the 200,000 German prisoners of war who have been till now engaged in the work of reparation in the devastated regions.

The proposal of the German Government for the employment of bodies of free German labourers, paid by the German Government, is not regarded with favour by the French people.

GENERAL PERSHING.

FAREWELL MESSAGE TO FRANCE.

Paris, September 2nd.

A Havas message says:—
The *Levinthal* put out to sea, to-day, with General Pershing on board. There was a touching scene as Marshal Foch bid God-speed to General Pershing, who replied "I say good-bye to France, and her patriotic men and women, with a feeling of confidence for her welfare in the future."

BOXING AT HOME.

ANOTHER BECKETT VICTORY.

London, September 2nd.

At the Olympia, in a 20-rounds contest, for £1,000 a side and a purse of £2,000, Jos Beckett, the British heavy-weight champion, knocked out Eddie McGorty (America) in the seventeenth round.

In a ten-rounds contest, Fred Fulton (America) knocked out Arthur Townley of Birkenhead, in the first round.

In a 20 rounds contest Johnny Basham, welter-weight champion of Britain, beat Francis Charles (France) on points.

THE PENINSULAR EXPRESS.

RESUMPTION OF THE SERVICE.

London, September 2nd.

The P. & O. Co. announce the resumption of the Trans-Continental Peninsular Express from Calais to Marseilles which was suspended in 1917.

GERMAN AGENTS AGAIN.

A sensational trial has begun before the Federal Tribunal at Zurich. The accused, all of whom are German agents, number twenty-eight, including two Germans and two Hindus. The remainder are Italian and Swiss anarchists, and include two women. They are charged with conspiring to cause a revolution in Switzerland and Italy, to murder Signor Salandra and Baron Bonino, and to blow up the banks and banks in Milan and Rome, and the principal tunnels, including the Simplon. One side of the court was filled with tables, covered with bombs, hand grenades, revolvers, Brownings, poison, and bacteria tubes of great force. The bombs and grenades bear German military factory marks.

LATEST CABLES.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

DR. RENNEN LEAVES FOR VIENNA.

Paris, September 3rd.

The revised Peace Treaty was handed over to the Austrians, to-day, without ceremony, by M. Dutasta, the Secretary General of the Peace Conference, in the historic Louis XIV. Hall of the Henry IV. Pavilion at St. Germain.

Dr. Renner left later for Vienna, where the National Assembly discusses the Treaty on Saturday or Sunday.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRIA MUST BEAR FULL RESPONSIBILITY.

Paris, September 2nd.
The following is a summary of the text of the covering letter which accompanied the revised text of the Austrian Treaty, which M. Dutasta handed to the Austrians to-night.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE EUROPEAN CALAMITIES.

Replying to Austria's objection to the Draft Treaty on the ground that Austria should not inherit all responsibility in regard to reparation, seeing that the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy has been dissolved, the Associated Powers observe that this view indicates a fundamental misconception of the responsibilities of the people of Hungary, who, together with the people of Austria, must bear, in a peculiar degree, the responsibility for the European calamities.

HOW THE WAR WAS PRECIPITATED.

The war was precipitated by the ultimatum presented to Serbia, and, in spite of the latter's acceptance of practically all the demands, hostilities were deliberately opened against Serbia which directly caused the universal war.

ULTIMATE WAS AN INSINCERE EXCUSE.

It is now evident that the ultimatum was an insincere excuse for beginning the war, for which the late autocratic Government of Vienna, closely associated with the rulers of Germany, had long prepared. Moreover, the presence of Austrian guns at the sieges of Lieke and Namur proved the intimate association of the Governments of Vienna and Berlin in the plot against public law and the liberties of Europe.

THE HAPSBURG DYNASTY AND ITS SATELLITES.

The Austrian Delegation appear to think that the responsibility in this respect rests wholly with the Hapsburg Dynasty and its satellites, and, because the Monarchy was dissolved by the Allied victory, the people of Austria can escape the responsibility for the deeds of their own Government.

ACCORDING TO COMMON JUSTICE.

Had the people of Austria before the war, endeavoured to curb the militarist dominating spirit animating the Monarchy, or made an effective protest against the war, the present plan might have been considered. But, as the people acclaimed the outbreak of war ardently, supported it from start to finish, and did nothing to dissociate themselves from the policy of their Government and its Allies until they were defeated in the field, they must, according to common justice, now bear the full measure of responsibility for the crime of bringing such worldwide misery.

ASCENDANCY OF GERMAN AND MAGYAR PEOPLES.

Furthermore, later, the Hapsburg system became one for maintaining the ascendancy of the German and Magyar peoples over the majority of the inhabitants of the Monarchy. By vigorous support, the Austro-Hungarians maintained their ancient efforts at autocracy, because it gave them political and economic domination over their fellow-subjects.

WHAT THAT POLICY LED TO.

It was a policy of racial ascendancy and oppression, causing irredentist movements along the frontiers, which kept Europe in a ferment of unrest. It led to the growing dependence of Austro-Hungary upon Pan-Germanism and finally led to the situation of the Hapsburg Monarchy deliberately seeking to destroy the liberty of the small independent States which blocked the way to Constantinople.

PRINCIPLES OF THE DRAFT TREATY MUST STAND.

The Associated Powers, therefore, re-emphasise the responsibility of the people of Austria, and declare that the principles of the Draft Treaty must stand. Until peace is signed, the people of Austria will remain an enemy people, and, upon the signature, the Associated Powers hope and expect to maintain friendly relations with Austria.

AS TO AUSTRIA'S RELATIONS WITH THE NEW STATES.

As regards Austria's relations with the new States, the Associated Powers point out that Austria's disabilities arise mainly from her pre-war policy of ascendancy—which produced one of the most cruel tragedies of the war, when millions were driven, under pain of death, to fight in the army which was used to perpetuate their own servitude. But now they are all determined upon independence, and will no longer trust Vienna.

THE INEVITABLE FRUIT OF PARTITION.

The policy of ascendancy has borne the inevitable fruit of partition. It is partition which is the root of Austria's troubles to-day. The Associated Powers, however, are anxious to assist the Austrians to recuperate, provided always that it is not at the expense of the new States.

CONSIDERABLE MODIFICATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC PROVISIONS.

While adhering to the general lines of the Treaty, the Associated Powers have made considerable modifications in the economic provisions. The property of Austrian nationals in territories ceded to the Allied Powers will be restored to the owners. Provision will be made for supplies of coal for Austria from Poland and Czechoslovakia in return for supplies of raw materials.

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the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

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go a long way.

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Army and Navy, and by the French Government.
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presents the medicinal value of a
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Recommended at the Paris Aca-
demy of Medicine, for loss of
appetite and flesh, to patients with
consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.

BIG HAUL OF OPIUM. FINE OF \$20,000 IMPOSED.

Two Chinese, a husband and wife,
were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell,
at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being
in unlawful possession 533 tacks of non-
Government opium, valued at \$3,636.

Sergeant Cockle said that, at about 8.30
p.m. on Wednesday, accompanied by two
detectives he boarded a sampan which
was moored about 300 yards away from
the Corinthian Yacht Club. The two de-
fendants were in the sampan. In the
hold, among some clothing, he found two
sacks containing 533 tacks of opium. He
took both defendants to the Police
station, and there the woman confessed
that more opium was concealed in the
sampan. The party thereupon went back,
and found another bag containing 134
tacks of opium.

Both the defendants told the same story
—that another man had put the sacks into
their sampan and asked that it should be
taken care of for a while, promising to
pay well.

Mr. Lindsell discharged the woman, and
fined the man \$20,000, with the alterna-
tive of 9 months' imprisonment.

THEFT OF JARDINE'S SUGAR.

A Chinese was charged with attempting
to steal a quantity of white sugar from
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s re-
finery.

Aunday Khan said he was on duty at
the gate of the refinery at about 1 p.m.,
on September 3rd, when he saw the de-
fendant leaving with a bamboo pole,
which he placed against the wall outside.
Without suspecting anything, witness
told hold of the bamboo and noticed it
was very heavy. On examination he
found that one end had been stopped and
that the bamboo contained white sugar.
The defendant then tried to snatch the
bamboo, but witness arrested him, and
took him to the manager.

Defendant said he had not been in the
factory at all. The godown was not even
open.

Inspector Kent replied that the go-
down was open day and night.

Owing to the defiant attitude of the
defendant, who raised his voice in Court,
Mr. Lindsell had to administer a sharp
rebuke.

Mr. Lindsell observed that if the
defendant's story were true that he was
going to his work he would not have had
his bamboo full.

The case was remanded.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A REVOLVER.

A Chinese who had been in the United
States for the past 10 years pleaded that
he knew nothing of the laws and customs
of this Colony when charged, before Mr.
N. L. Smith, yesterday, morning, with
the unlawful possession of a new Smith-
Wesson revolver and 150 rounds of am-
munition.

Inspector Boulger said the defendant
was arrested on the *Peninsula* soon after
the vessel arrived.

Mr. Smith told the defendant that the
authorities were very strict about the
importation of arms here, even if the
arms were only passing through.

The defendant said he was taking the
revolver to Hoiping.

Mr. Smith imposed a fine of \$100. The
defendant asked for time to enable to the
States for the money. Inspector Boulger
said that could be arranged. The re-
volver was confiscated.

THEFT FROM A STEAMER.

A Chinese was charged with stealing
an iron chain from the s.s. *Telenachua*.

Mr. R. Soderblom, second officer of the
ship, said that at about 4 p.m. on Sept.
3rd, he trod, accidentally, on the de-
fendant's coat, which was lying on the deck.
He was surprised to find an iron chain
belonging to the ship carefully rolled
up under the coat. Defendant admitted
that the coat was his. The chain belong-
ed to a "side screen" of the ship, used
to protect the cargo when loading or un-
loading.

Defendant said he was using the chain
when Mr. Soderblom saw him.

Witness replied that it was quite by
chance he discovered it at all, because it
had been so carefully coiled up under the
coat.

"Six weeks," said Mr. Lindsell.

A TALE OF A PIG.

A returned banished bought a pig at
Macao and brought it to the Colony on
the *Kouyang*. He then transferred it to
a sampan and slaughtered it. A little
boy was sent with the carcass to the
Western Market and was arrested on the
way. He pointed out the man who gave
him the carcass.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, when
charged with being in possession of a car-
cass of a pig not slaughtered in the
Government sty, the man related an
absurd story as to how he came into pos-
session of the pig, and Mr. Smith fined
him \$50.

The mistress of the sampan was fined
\$25 for offering a bribe of \$1.70 to a con-
stable to secure the release of the banished.

BOXING.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

We are informed that Teddy Neal ac-
cepts the challenge issued by Kid Dand-
ing, of Manila, but would like it to be
understood that he (Neal) and Young
English are two different persons. He
will be pleased to box Kid Danding or
anyone else in Hongkong at the weights
mentioned.

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for all climates
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PEERRESSES' RIGHTS. REFORM OF HOUSE OF LORDS PROMISED.

It is the intention of the Government
to introduce a Bill for the reform of the
House of Lords. The Lord Chancellor
made this momentous announcement on
July 22nd, in the discussion on the second
reading of the Sex Disqualification (Re-
moval) Bill, whose purpose is to amend
the law with respect to disqualification
on account of sex and with respect to the
rights of Peeresses. It provides that a
person shall not be disqualified on ac-
count of sex from holding any civil or
judicial office, or from entering any civil
profession. Under the measure a person
shall not be exempted by sex from serv-
ing on a jury, but it shall be competent
for a Judge to excuse a woman from serv-
ice in unpleasant or otherwise objection-
able cases. The second clause provides
that "His Majesty may include in the
letters patent for the creation of a Peer
of the United Kingdom a provision to
the effect that where the holder of the
Peerage is a woman who shall, if other-
wise qualified, be entitled to a seat, place
and voice in the House of Lords."

TO WATCH THE COMMONS.

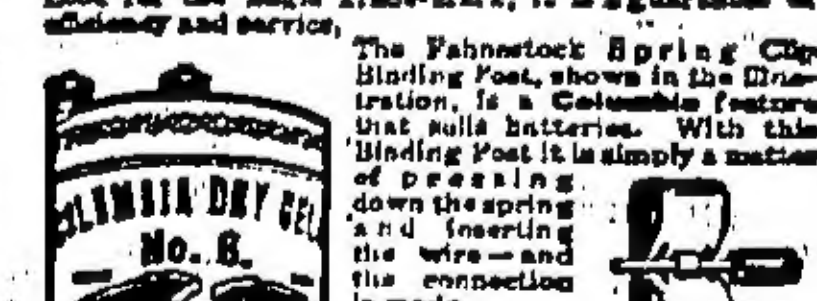
As the Lord Chancellor said, in moving
the second reading, the proposals would
have been regarded as "revolutionary"
a short time ago, but we move rapidly
in these days. On the question of
Peeresses sitting in the House of Lords,
he said that on constitutional and other
grounds it was improper that ladies pos-
sessing Peerages in their own right
should be given a seat without the King
having considered the matter in each case.
Viscount Bryce, Viscount Haldane, and
others supported the principle of
Peeresses having seats in the House of
Lords, though the former thought it
would be well to see first what the elec-
tors did in the way of returning ladies
to the House of Commons. The Earl of
Kimberley, intent on comparisons, in-
sisted on the anomaly of a woman under
thirty years of age being able to sit in
the Commons, but not to vote for a mem-
ber of that House. After a somewhat
lifeless debate the Lord Chancellor an-
nounced that the Government intended to
introduce a Bill for the reform of the
House of Lords. They had placed the
question of Peeresses before the House
so that it might be discussed.

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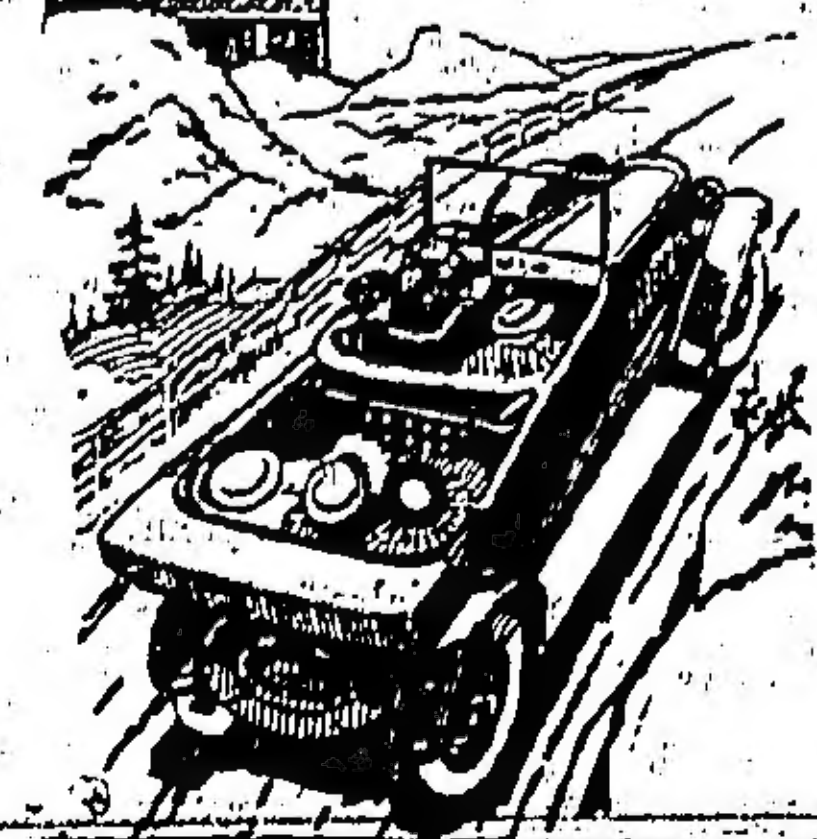
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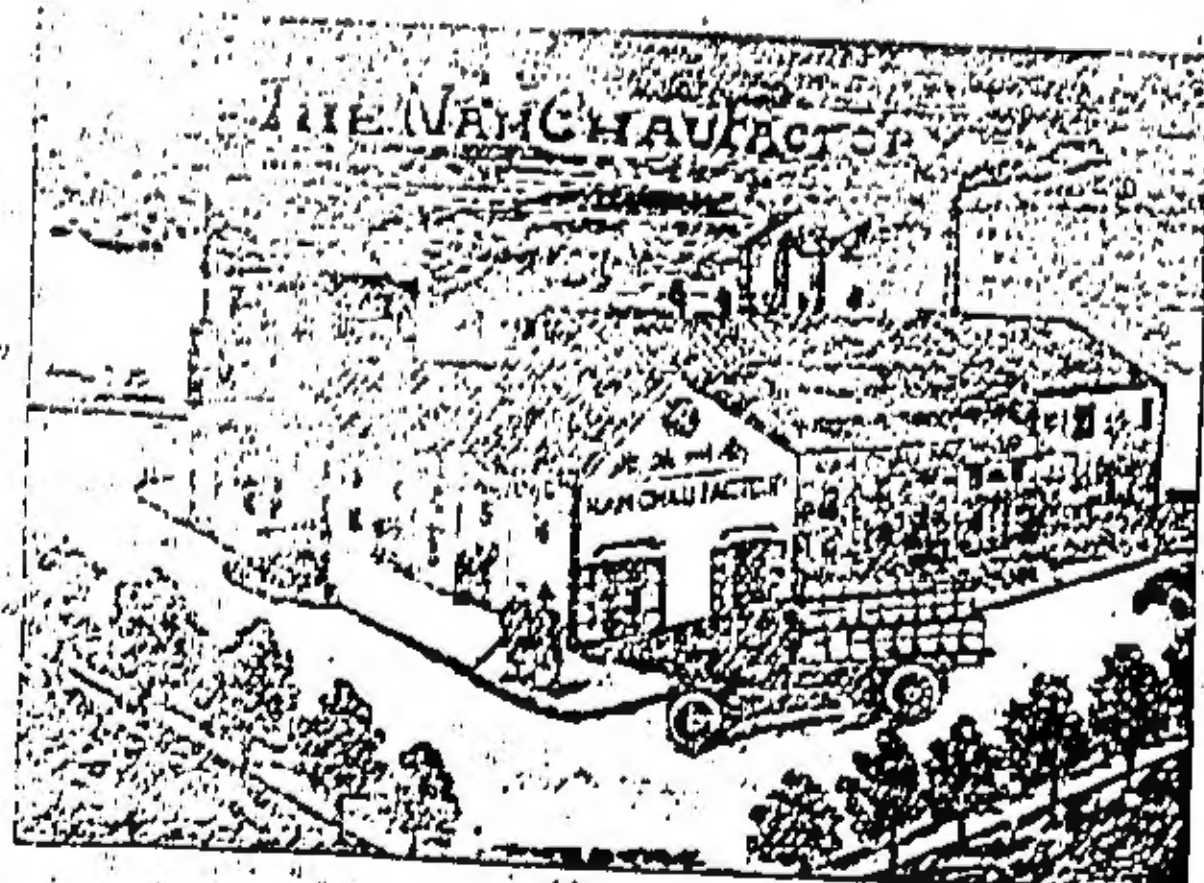
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MR. MONTAGU'S DEFENCE.
THE INDIAN REFORM BILL.(By T. EARLE WELBY,
Secretary of the European Association
of India.)

Lord Curzon has proved a somewhat lukewarm supporter of Mr. Montagu. The Radical journal which described his recent speech on Indian reform in the House of Lords as one of "gloomy acquiescence" was not inaccurate. Where the Secretary of State is troubled with many doubts, conscious that the policy in which he now acquiesces is not in accord with that which when in India he followed and driven to the weak explanation that fourteen years ago, in some manner which he admits he can only conjecture, have changed India so far as to make the Montagu policy that which the country needs. Lord Curzon has added nothing to the case for the Montagu bill, though he has stated it with something of his customary eloquence. Has Mr. Montagu, since it first appeared, been able to add anything to the case for it? When he rose to move the second reading of the Indian Reform Bill, the House emptied with an alacrity which did not escape his notice, and to which he felt himself obliged to allude with such peculiarity as he could achieve. If the British democracy is really consumed with zeal for Indian reform, is Mr. Montagu, its elected representative, have curious ways of conveying their constituents' wishes. It may be a more reasonable supposition that, as a whole, the British democracy cares little about Indian reform, and that its elected representatives, mostly too little acquainted with Indian affairs to oppose Mr. Montagu, are the suspicious of his project to countenance it by remaining in the House to hear arguments which they can neither answer nor believe. However that may be, it is certain that something like 50 per cent. of the people most concerned, the people of India, know nothing and care nothing about the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, and that even as regards the interested minority the project has few whole-hearted supporters. To say, as Mr. Montagu said, that "318 million people were eagerly awaiting the decision of the House" is simply a rhetorical flight outside the realm of fact. Mr. Montagu's defence of his bill was not devoid of ingenuity. Thus, in retorting to critics who thought too many departments would be "reserved" and too few "transferred" to quasi-popular control under Indian Ministers, Mr. Montagu contended that there was nothing in the bill to prevent a Governor of liberal views working the "reserved" departments as if they had been "transferred." This is true enough. But what does it mean? It means, surely, that the assurances given to people who doubt the practicability of the dual system are of slight value. There is no sure guarantee that any department which experts have judged it essential to retain under the bureaucratic and mainly British half of the Government will, in fact, be worked by that half of the Government. We have come down to a scramble on the personality of the Governor.

Again, when Mr. Montagu told the House, with a certain effect of epigram, that the only alternative to government by despatch was government by vote, he perhaps said a neat thing. Yet those who know India can only reflect that a vote expressive of the wishes of the bulk of the Indian population is a thing inconceivable at present, and that it is idle to talk of alternatives of which one is actual and the other existing only as a dream of the future. Thus the system of government by despatch from the India Office is often productive of harmful delay and hampering interference with men who know local conditions is true enough. True, also, is it that government by despatch cannot be wholly done away with until officialdom in India is made responsible to public opinion in that country. But to any mind respectful of logic the inference would be in favour of a policy of relaxing control from Whitehall, only as a real Indian public opinion developed, and not in favour of thrusting the vote on five million people, mostly incapable of using it aright, assuming that those five million can express the wishes of fifty times their number, and substituting for the impartial guardianship of the British an oligarchy of the most intolerant character ever established.

DUAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Montagu is justified in claiming for his system of diarchy that it is superior to one whereby the two halves of the Government would be wholly separate. The present writer, long before the appearance of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, urged upon Mr. Montagu, in an interview, that, if workable at all, diarchy could be worked only by keeping the two halves of the Government as closely bound together as the nature of the system permitted. To which Mr. Montagu responded with an expression of his hope that the present writer would not change his opinion if told that he (Mr. Montagu) shared it. But the question whether diarchy is workable remained then, and perhaps so remains, though with a greatly increased balance of expert opinion against it. In defending his bill Mr. Montagu was unable to adduce any new argument in support of diarchy. Neither he nor the supporters he not quite fortuitously finds in the Press, have yet answered the principal criticisms which the European Association of India, in its statement on the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, directed against diarchy. It has, yet, to be shown that the exercise of Ministerial power, when retention of a portfolio is unaffected by an adverse vote in the Provincial Legislative Council, is any test of capacity to exercise Ministerial power aright when the support of the Legislative Council is a condition of remaining in office. It has still to be explained how the ignorant

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FOREIGN CINEMA FILMS.
MENACE TO NATIONAL IDEALS.

A mass meeting of cinematograph film exhibitors and those connected with and interested in the industry, was held at the Holborn Empire on July 15th, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. C. Newbould, M.P. Strong protest was made against the entry into the British film industry, of American companies, as instanced by the recent formation of the famous Lusky Company in England. The importance, from a national point of view, of keeping the British cinema industry entirely under British control was emphatically urged, the view being taken that the screen was a powerful agency in the education of the people in national ideals, and that the inclusion of foreign control would exert an injurious effect, and render them international.

Resolutions were unanimously passed requesting the Government's support to British film production on a large scale; urging that the American people be appealed to to reciprocate by showing British films in their country; requesting British capitalists and investors to refrain from investing in picture theatres under foreign control, and asking the assistance of the British public in demanding that, during the shortage of dwelling-houses, no cinema-theatre controlled by other than British subjects be erected.

In proposing the resolution, Mr. R. C. Buchanan, of the Glasgow section of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, said that films were being sent across from the other side of the Atlantic, which were ordinary dramas associated with the Anti-Slavery League, and all leading up to the one idea, that of advancing the ideals of the American reformer, "Pussy-foot Johnson," and making England a dry country. "If the cinema can be useful for American propaganda," continued the speaker, "it can be equally so for ours, and we are determined that if British wrongs want righting, they shall be righted by British brains and British means." He added that no expression of anti-American feeling was intended; they could fight individual Americans without interfering in any way with the relations between the two countries.

Mr. J. A. Saddon, M.P., seconding the resolution, said that the enormous importance and power of the cinema as an agency for education was not fully realised. The great mass of the people, he said, were more by vision than by thought. The war was going to leave a big scramble for the trades of the world, and the Americans were not going to lose chances. The peaceful penetration into the British film industry by people of other countries would be more effective for the destruction of our national life and ideals than was generally imagined, and to allow this great agency for public education to fall into the hands of another country with other ideals would tend to make the people forget they were Englishmen and women, and they would become international.

Business of the Indian people, wholly inexperienced in dual government, but in that respect not differing from the rest of the human race, are to distinguish between things done by the quasi-popular half of the Government and things done by the genuinely British half of the Government. It has still to be made clear what incentive under the new conditions will send into the Civil Service, whence that British half of the Government is drawn, an adequate number of capable young men.

As the present writer was privileged to indicate in an article published by *The Daily Telegraph* on January 21st last, the attractions of Indian service have long been declining. The Montagu-Chelmsford scheme will destroy almost all that remains of them. It will also, as the Government of India admit in paragraph 48 of their letter of March 5th, destroy all security of tenure; for if an Indian Minister's orders have to be reversed on a civil servant's appeal to the Secretary of State or the Government of India, the resultant awkwardness is to be remedied by the resignation of the official whose higher authority has found to be in the right. Members of the service have made it known, through their associations, that they regard the future as containing no place for them and their like. Mr. Montagu may speak as loftily as he chooses of a Civil Service whose sole function is to carry out the policy dictated to it. Unlike Lord Curzon, who paid a fine tribute to British officials in India, he may sneer at what, in real affected ignorance, he considers the failure of the existing Civil Service to produce reforms. But by no means can he secure those picked young Englishmen, whom even he declares to be indispensable if he fails to provide the inducements which have hitherto drawn so many of the most brilliant and aspiring of our youth to the service of the Crown in India—inducements not of money, but of opportunity. And if that is the outlook over the future, how in the present is the civil servant in India to double the parts of Clive and the head clerk accordingly as he is switched from a "reserved" to a "transferred" department, or to return to a point made earlier in this article, accordingly as the Governor happens or does not happen to be desirous of working a "reserved" department as if it had been "transferred"?

It is one of the many questions which Mr. Montagu has left unanswered. It is his habit to invite criticism, but not to heed it. That five provincial governments have declared against him troubles him not at all. But if his bill goes through without sweeping amendments time will show, and very likely by consequences which even he will not be able to explain away, the perils of a scheme which hands the Indian masses over to a socially and politically ignorant oligarchy, does injustice to the British non-official community in India, and makes no adequate provision for the supply of such administrators as he himself admits to be needed.—*Daily Telegraph*.

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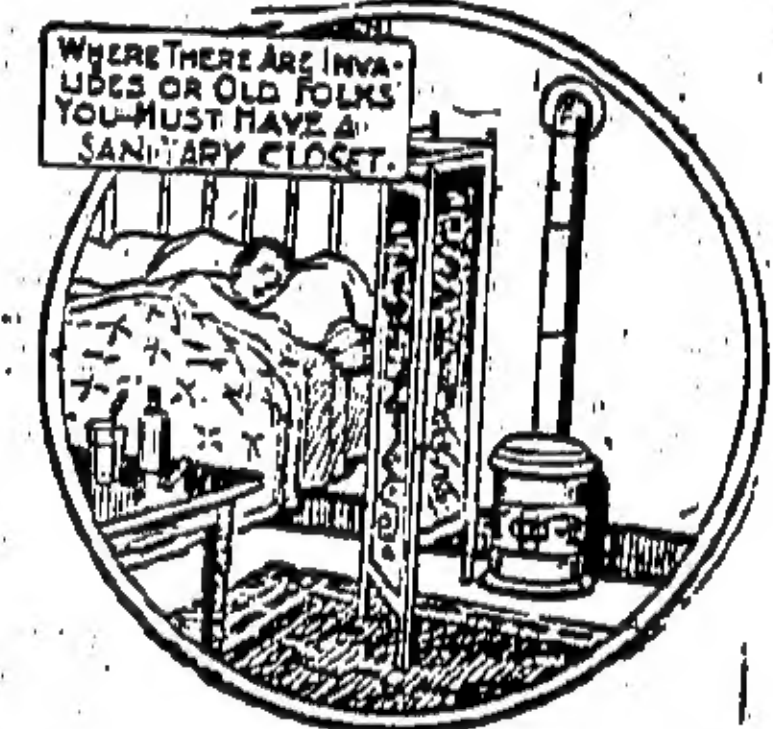
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IRQA	1st Oct.	28th Oct.

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THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	15,000	Sept. 10th
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th
KIYO MARU	17,000	Jan. 9th, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the OCEANIC PACIFIC COAST LINE
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FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
STEAMER & DISPATCH DATE SAILING DATE.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT"	22,000	On or about 23rd Sept.
	"SPHINX"	20,000	On or about 4th Oct.

MARSEILLES VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOUL, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PORTHOS"	20,000	On or about 30th Sept.
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SHANGHAI	SS. "BATAVIA"	On or about
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building,
Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"ALTAI MARU" ... Thursday, 11th September.
"ALASKA MARU" ... Saturday, 20th September.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Monday, 15th September.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BURMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th September.
"SIAM MARU" ... Wednesday, 24th September.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Saturday, 6th September.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" ... Beginning October.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MANILA MARU" ... Wednesday, 15th September.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 30th September.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Tuesday, 23rd September.
"INDUS MARU" ... Monday, 29th September.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 11th Sept., at 8 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 7th Sept., at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

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"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

Nov. 1st, Sept. 11th, Oct. 1st.

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